FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO., AVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVals, a New Assertment of Drugs and

Sanda' Sarenparilla, Townsend's do.,
Ayers' do., Bristol's do., Shakers' do.,
Boot do., Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
Baleam for the Lungs, Baleam of Wild
Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime a Soda,
Compound Extract of Buchu, Capsules,
Thom's Extract, Crossman's Specific, Cherry, hypophosphates of Line 2 Son Compound Extract of Bochu, Capsules, Thorn's Extract, Crossman's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Furnigator Sponges, Hamburg Ten, Lily White, Furnigating Pastils, Trusses, J. R. Gook's Nipples, Nipple Shields, Lubin's and Pinaud's Extracts, Tollet Articles, Lin Salve.

Toilet Articles, Lip Salve, Indelible Pencils, a New Invention Hair Restorers and Dressings, Syringes, Leeches, etc., etc., etc. Drugs of all kinds,

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KEM HO, Restaurant and Boarding House, Corner of Hotel & Mannakea Sts.

THE TABLES WILL BE SUPPLIED with the best in the Market. Meals at all Hours. Board per week, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Single Meals down stairs 121 cents. 38-3m*

PUNALUU RICE PLANTATION.

No. 1, and COOLIE RICE always WALKER & ALLEN,

R. R. R. 100

OF DEATHS, that annually occur, are caused by Preventable Diseases, and the greater portion of those complaints would, if Radway's Ready Relief or Pills, (as the case may require,) were administered when pain or uneasiness or slight sickness is experienced, be exterminated from the system in a few hours. PAIN no matter from what cause, is almost instantly cured by the Ready Relief. In cases of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Spasms Bilious Cholic, in fact all Pains, Aches and Infirmities either in the Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, or the Joints, Muscles, Legs, Arms, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, &c., will in a FEW MINUTES yield to the soothing influence of the Ready

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Dip-theria, Hoarsoness, Sore Throat, Chills, Pever and Ague, Mercurial Pains, Scarlet Fever, &c., &c., take from four to six of Radway's Pills, and also take a toaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweet-ened with sugar or honey; bathe the throat, head and chest with Ready Relief, (if Ague or Intermittent Fever, bathe the spine also,) in the morning you will be cured.

How the Ready Relief Acts!

In a few minutes the patient will feel s slight fingling irritation, and the skin be-comes reddened; if there is much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in ring the offending cause,—a general warmth is felt throughout the entire body, and its diffusive stimulating properties rapidly courses through every vein and tissue of the system, arousing the slothful and partially paralyzed glands and organs to renewed and healthy action, particular. partially partially action, perspiration fol-lows, and the surface of the body feels in-creased heat. The sickness at stomach, colds, chills, head-ache, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.

It will be found that in using the Relief

externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys, or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it con-tinues its influence over the diseased parts.

Price of R. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.

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TYPHOID FEVER.

This disease is not only cured by Dr. Radway's Relief and Pills, but prevented. If exposed to it, put one tea-spoonful of Relief in a tumbler of water. Drink this before going out in the morning, and several times during the day. Take one of Radway's Pills one hour before dinner, and one on

going to bed.

If seized with Fever, take 4 to 6 of the Pills every six hours, until copious discharges from the bowels take place; also drink the Relief diluted with water, and bathe the entire surface of the body with Relief. Soon a powerful perspiration will take place, and you will feel a pleasant heat through-out the system. Keep on taking Relief eatedly, every four hours, also the Pills. A cure will be sure to follow. The relief is strengthening, stimulating, soothing, and quieting; it is sure to break up the Fever and to neutralize the poison. Let this treatment be fol-lowed, and thousands will be saved. The same treatment in Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Bilious Fever, will effect a cure in 24 hours When the patient feels the Relief irrita-ting or heating the skin, a cure is positive. In all cases where pain is felt, the Relief should be used.

Relief 50 cts.; Pills 25 cts. Sold

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868 For Sale by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco R. H. McDonald & Co, San Francisco Justin Gates & Bro, Sacramento, And by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

THEOD. C. HEUCK Offers for Sale New and Desirable Goods SHORTLY EXPECTED

EUROPE & THE UNITED STATES

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R. C. Wylie from Hamburg, Wilhelm L. from Bremen, Ceylon from Boston, AND PER

Steamers Idaho and Montana.

By Every Packet from San Francisc AS FOLLOWS:

Shipment per R. C. Wylie.

JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, &c.

BALES FANCY PRINTS OF SUPERIOR D'ALES FANCY PRINTS OF SUPERIOR quality and new styles, White Cottons, Bine Cottons, Brown Drills, Blue Drills, Heavy Bine Denims—a sup'r art., Assorted Colored Bunting, Large sized Cotton and Woolen Blankets of asorted colors, Fine Black Baratheas, Black and Colored Delaines, Cashmeres, Ac, Black, White and Blue Coburgs and Alpacas, Superior White and Drab Moleskin, White and Blue Flannels, Black Silk in pieces, Barege for vails, etc., Black Crape, Fine Black and Blue Broadcloth, Checked Dowlas, Pantaloon Staff, Victoria Lawns, Mosquito Nettings, Burlaps and Hessians, Fancy Merinos and Cashmeres.

Clothing &c.

A Complete and well selected Assortment of Cotton, Linen, Doeskin, Cashmere and Fine Cloth Coats, also, Pantaloons of various styles and qualities, Fine White Manila and Black Satin Vests, etc. etc.

Shirts,

In great variety and styles, vir: White Mada-polam and Fancy Bosom Shirts, White and Printed Cotton and Hickory Shirts, Fine White Linen Bosom and all Linen Shirts, Plain, Colored, Striped and Fancy Colored Flannel Shirts, assorted, Heavy Grey and Blue Flannel Shirts, open Front Shirts,

Hosiery,

A Choice Assortment of Men's Cotton, half Wool, Merino and Silk Undershirts and Drawers—all large sires. A complete invoice of Men's Socks in Cotton and Wool—white, col-ored and fancy. Ladies' Fine White and ored and fancy. Ladies' Fine Black Stockings, superior quality.

Hats,

Of Different Qualities and Styles, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Of the very best of German and French man-nfacture, in Calfskin, Cloth, Cashmere, Patent

Saddlery, &c.,

Men's Superior English, German and French Saddles—large. Ladies' Saddles, Bridles of various styles, Bitts, Spars, Saddle Cloths, &c A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries & Provisions,

Crushed Sugar in half barrels, Superior Westcrusned Sugar in hair barreis, Superior West-phalis Hams, Bologna Sausages, Sardines in half and quarter boxes, Anchovies and Sar-delles in stone jars, Vinegar in 3 and 5 gallon demijohns, assorted Fraits in Syrups, Fruits in Sugar, Vanilla Chocolate.

Spirits, Wines & Beer,

Casks very Superior Pale Brandy, Fine old Sherry in wood, Superior Port Wine, Spark-ling Hock, Champagne, Clarets, the Celebra-ted Gin of Reyenbende and Sons, Schiedam, Ale and Porter in quarts and pints, of the well known Brewery of Deetjen & Schroeder, Ham-burg, the famous Liebfrauenmileh Hock.

Cigars,

Sundries.

Sailors' Sheath Knives and Jack Knives.
Also—A Choice Assortment of Fancy Cutlery of different sizes and patterns, Needler,
No. 1 to 10, Violin Strings, Playing Cards,
Jewsharps, assorted Feather Dusters, Gents'
and Ladies' Superior Kid Gloves.

UMBRELLAS --- Cotton, Alpacea and Silks of various colors and patterns. Macassar Oil, Children's Toys, Dolls, Water Colors, Beads, Suspenders of various qualities and patterns, Wrapping Paper.

PAINTS AND OILS .- Superior White Lead, Zine White, Boiled Linseed Oil. CASKS ZINC, in Sheets of 36 by 72 and

ROLLS SHEET LEAD, of 2, 21, 3,

ROUND BAR IRON, from 8 to 14

WINDOW GLASS, in boxes of 50 feet each, from 18 by 24 to 30 by 40 inches.

ON HAND. Besides Other Merchandise, Downer's best Kerosene Oil, in 5 gallon tins, Fresh California Lime, Best Portland Cement, Rosendale Cement, Marble Dust and Plaster of Paris, Booting Felt, Superior Kona Coffee.

MESS BEEF, packed by C. Bertlemann, on Kauai. Just Received and Ready for Inspection.

Also, First Shipment of the well known

Just Received per Ship

Ceylon from Boston, Bales best Amoskoag Denims, White and Blue Sewing Cotton, Cases Fine Merrimae Printz—Asserted Patterns, Superior White and Brown Cottons and Drills for family use, Lampwick, American Saddles—large size, Hunt's Superior Handled Axes—assorted sizes, Native Spades, best make (Oo's), Card Matches, Gutta Percha Hose and Couplings, § inch, etc, Saltpetre, Mason's best Blacking, Barrels Turk's Island Salt, etc, etc, etc.

Also, Soon to Follow per Wilhelm I., A SHIPMENT OF VERY DESIRABLE German, English & French Goods.

To be Specified Without Delay. The Steamers and Packets

From San Francisco, by every trip, will bring Involces of New and Desirable Merchandise, Consisting of all the various branches of man ufactures and provisions of California, the Eastern States, England, and the Continent of Europe,

All of the above is offered for Sale at Reason-able rates by THEOD. C. HEUCK,

Cor. Port & Merchant Streets.

Which Shipments will be Classified on arrival.

YOUNG AGAIN.

I'm growing old, but what of that? The winter snows are on my bair, And like an antiquated cut, I love my fire and ensy-chair.

To sit and think and read the news Thro' pebbles twain that bridge my A matted stool beneath my shoes, To coax the dull blood to my toes.

I'm growing old, but what of that? Each failing sense, each twings of bain, But tells me with familiar chat, I'm coming to my youth again;

And blds me joy that change eternal-Revives, renews the meanest thing— That life is born when grosses turn, That out of winter leaps the spring And such a Spring! Rejuice, oh me;

That age and mildew pass away, That a brief cycle sets me free The enows shall fade from out my hair, Dim eyes and weakness flee with pain, Heart's case the wrinkled brow repair, And all my youth come back again. Night flames his wings and turns to day,

'Mid joy and bells the year is born; Though all things seem to pass away, He we call Death, with kindly hand, Plants all the dalsies of the plain,

And when o'er me he waves his wand,

I shall renew my youth again.

-Harper's Magazine.

Descent into a Parisian Mushroom Cave.

It is pretty generally known that mush-

rooms are grown in great quantity under Paris and its environs, but it is somewhat

difficult to gain access to these carrieres, and therefore a few words descriptive of

one of them may not be unacceptable. The locality is that of Montrouge, just outside Paris. The surface of the ground

is cropped with wheat; here and there are heaps of large white cut stones ready to be transported to the baildings of Paris, and which have recently been brought to the surface through the coalpit-like openings. There is nothing like a "quarry," as we understand it, to be seen about, but the stone is extracted as we extract coal, and debt, and leaving it at present in the ut-with no interference whatever with the most disorder and destitution. A more surface of the ground. We find a " cham-pignoniste" after some trouble, and he acthe surface, its base resting in the darkness seventy feet below. We descend by this shaky pole with the sticks thrust through it, and soon reach the bottom of the shaft, olution of the 5th of July. from which little passages radiate. A few small lamps fixed at the ends of pointed sticks are placed below, and with one of these we follow our guide. Our passage is when the former were disarried and disnarrow, but roomy enough to stand erect, persed by the latter, who took possession and immediately on entering it mushroom culture begins. On each side of the pathis a small bed of moist half-decomposed stable manure, not covered with carth—they are beds which have been composed stable manure, not covered with carti—they are beds which have been made quite recently, and have not yet been spawned. Presently we arrive at beds in which the spawn has been placed, and is "taking" freely. The spawn in this cave is introduced to the little beds by means of flakes taken from an old bed, or, still better, from a heap of stable manure in which it occurs "naturally." Such spawn our guide preferred, and called it virgin spawn, and considered it many times more valuable than that taken from old beds. Of spawn in bricks, as in England, there is none. Our champignoniste pointed with reids the stable manure in the side the stable manure in the space of the chart of the stable manure in the most reckless manner, seven of which took effect in a cottage belonging to Mr. Boyd and adjoining his residence, the balls passing completely through it into his yard. The occupant of the cottage narrowly escaped with his life by throwing himself at full length on the ground whilst the balls passing the country of the country of the country of the country of the stable manure in the most reckless manner, seven of which took effect in a cottage belonging to Mr. Boyd and adjoining his residence, the balls passing completely through it into his yard. The occupant of the cottage narrowly escaped with his life by throwing himself at full length on the ground whilst the balls passing the country of the space of the manure in the most reckless manner, seven of which took effect in a cottage belonging to Mr. Boyd and adjoining his residence, the balls passing completely through it into his yard. The occupant of the country of the co of spawn in bricks, as in England, there is none. Our champignoniste pointed with pride to the way in which the flakes of spawn had begun to spread their influence through the little beds, and passed on, sometimes stooping very low, and cautioning us against the pointed stones in the roof, to where the bads were in a more advanced state. Here he saw, and with much pleasure, little smooth, pretty-colored rigdes running against all the sides of the passage time all this was transpiring President. pleasure, little smooth, pretty-colored rigdes running against all the sides of the passage and wherever the rocky subway became as wide as a small bedroom, two or three little beds were placed parallel to each other. These beds were young, and dotted over on their sides with mushrooms no bigger than sweet-pea seeds, but regularly dotted thus, the guard-house of the militia outside the walls, where he still remains a prisoner. sweet-pea seeds, but regularly dotted thus, and affording an excellent prospect of a crop. Be it observed that the little beds contain a much smaller body of stuff than is ever the case in our gardens—20 inches high, and about the same width at base president Ponce issued a very weak and respectively. high, and about the same width at base being about the maximum, and of course these against the sides of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the ase of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were from 70 to 80 below the surface of the ground, everything looks very neat,—in fact, very much more so than could have fact, very much more so than could have tion as follows: been expected, not a particle of litter or Govenor of the been expected, not a particle of litter or matter out of place being met with the whole time. Some length of bed is made every day in the year, and, as they naturally a some length of bed is made. whole time. Some length of bed is made every day in the year, and, as they naturally finish one gallery or series of galleries at a time, the beds in each have a like character. As we proceed to these in full bearing, creeping up and down narrow passages, winding always between the two little narrow beds that line the passages, and seeing now and then wider nooks at the side filled with two or three little beds, side filled with two or three little beds, its first arrival in Panama has been contained. side filled with two or three little beds, The Batallon Systander, which from even if the space be but a few feet long, its first arrival in Panama has been con even if the space be but a few feet long, daylight is again seen, this time coming stantly bringing disgrace to itself and misteriough another well-like shaft, formerly used for getting up the stone, but now for throwing down the requisite material into the cave. At the bottom lies a large heap of the white earth before alluded to, and a barrel of water—for gentle waterings are required in the quet, cool, mighty stillness of those caves, as well as in mushroom houses on the upper crust. Again we plunge into a passage dark as ink, and are between two lines of little beds in full bearing, the beautiful white batton-like mushrooms appearing everywhere in profusion along the sides of the diminutive beds, something like the drills which farmers make for green crops. As the proprietor goes along he removes sundry bunches that are in perfection, and leaves them on the government when the slightest order, Gen. Ponce declaring himself Provisional President. His short-lived rule

grow in bunches, and so equally sized that it is often desirable to gather the whole crop at the same time. The sides of one bed here had been almost stripped by the taking away of such bunchas, and it is worthy of note that they are not only taken out root and all when being gathered, but the very spot in which they grew is scraped out a little, so as to get rid of every trace of the old bunch, and then the space is covered with a little earth from a contract of the case occurred some twenty years ago in Cavantilla. Vermont and we have the case occurred some twenty years ago in Cavantilla. every trace of the old bunch, and then the space is covered with a little earth from the bottom of the heap. It is the habit to do thus in every case, and when our guide leaves a small hole from which he has pulled a solitary mushroom, he fills it with some of the white earth from visited this cave on the 6th day of July, pounds. The point was upward, and the and doubt very much if at that season a iron smooth. and doubt very much if at that season a more remarkable crop of mushrooms could be anywhere found than was here presented in this aubterranean chamber—a mere speck in the space here devoted to mushroom culture by one individual. When I state that he has 10,000 metres (yards) run of mushroom bein in the remifications of of mushroom beds in the ramifications of this cave, and is but one of a large class who devote themselves to mushroom culture about here, your readers will have some opportunity of judging of the extent one hundred and fifty pounds, possess to which mushroom culture is carried on an iron will as well as an iron frame, muscu about Paris, not only for its own vast wants lar system ramarkably well developed, hav in this way, but also for other countries, for they are successfully preserved and sent in quantity to England and other countries.—Gardeners' Chronicle.

In this way, but also for other countries, ing had scarcely a day's illness from child-hood up.

One piece of the skull had been broken out in fragments; another piece was mised

THE PANAMA REVOLUTION.—The following details of the last revolution at Panama are taken from the Stor and Herald of

September 1st: The Provisional Government inaugurated on the 5th of July by a revolution headed by General Ponce, supported by the Batal-lon Santander, breathed its last on Saturday after an eight weeks reign during which time it succeeded in spending every dollar that the treasury could raise, break-ing up business throughout the country. sinking the State as deep as it could in impotent or incompetent administration never attempted to rule the State, and deprived by the General Government of the more honorable post he held as Gener-

olution of the 5th of July.

The ill-feeling which existed between the Batallon Santander and the Panama Milipersed by the latter, who took possess of the cuartel and now remain in command of the city. During the Franzs which oc-curred in front of the Cuartel de las Mon-jas, Capt. Uladislao Mesa was killed and

goes along he removes sundry bunches that are in perfection, and leaves them on the spot, so that they may be gathered with the collection for to-morrows market. He gathers largely every day, occasionally sending more than 400 pounds weight per day, the average being about 300 pounds. A moment more and we are in an open space, a sort of chamber say 20 feet by 12 feet; and here the little beds are arranged in parallel lines, a passage of not more than four inches separating them, and the sides of the beds literally blistered over with mushrooms. There is one exception; on half of the bed and for about ten feet long the little mushrooms have appeared and are appearing, but they never get so large as the pea stage, and then shrivel away, "bewitched" as it were. At least, such was the inference to be drawn from the cultivator's expressions about it. He gravely attributed it to a ridiculously such as the pea stage, and the state not more than formation from Bogota that the General Government was so indignant at the course he pursued on the 5th of July that it at once deprived him of his rank as General in the army of the Republic. No one will regret the riddance from Panama of the Battallon Santonader, and it is scarcely likely that we will ever again be burdened with a more troublesome force.

leaves a small hole from which he has pulled a solitary inushroom, he fills it with some of the white earth from the base, no doubt intending to gather other musbrooms from the same spot ere many weeks pass. The

mushrooms look very white and pretty, and are apparently of prime quality. The tamping-iron was three and a half feet long, one and a quarter inches thick, absence of all littery coverings, dust, etc., and the daily gatherings secure them in what we may term perfect condition. I

out in fragments; another piece was mised and thrown back, like a door, the scalp serving as a hinge; and on the opposite side of the wound there was another fracture and an elevation. The globe of the left eye was partially protraded from its orbit, the left side of the face was more prominent than the right, The opening in the skull was two inches wide by three and a half long, and the brain was hang-ing in shreds on the hair. The pulsation of the brain could be distinctly seen, and the doctor passed his finger in its whole length without the patient saying he felt

In fifty-nine days the patient was abroad On the third day there was an inflamation and some delirium; and during several weeks there was occasional delirium; for companies us across some fields to the mouth of his subterranean garden, if we may so call it. It is a circular opening, half of it being covered with planks, and the head of a pole with sticks thrust through it appearing a couple of feet above the surface, it has resting in the darkness.

The subsequent history of the case is interesting. Gage came back to Caven-dish in April, in fair health and strength having his tamping-iron with him, and he carried it with him till the day of his death twelve years after. The effect of the injury appears to have been the destruction of the equilibrium between the intellectual of the equilibrium between the intellectual faculties and the animal propensities. He was now capricious, fitful, irrev-rent, impatient of restraint, vacillating—a youth in intellectual capacity and manifestations, a man in physical system and passions. His physical recovery was complete, but those who once knew him as a shrewd, smart, energetic, persistent business man recognised the change in his mental character. The balance of his mind was gone

He went to various places, being gaged here and there; he was a year and a half in charge of horses at a livery stable half in charge of norses at a nvery status, he was exhibited at Barnum's Museum, New York: and in August, 1852, four years after his injury, left New England forever, and went to Valparaiso with a man who was going to establish a line of coaches. Here he lived eight years, or coaches. casionally driving a six-horse coach, and enduring many hardships. In 1859 his health began to fail. In 1860 he had a long illness, the nature of which canno now be ascertained.

He now left Chili, and Dr. Harlow loss all trace of him for some years, but finally found out that he had a mother and sister in San Francisco, wrote to them and as-certained that Gage had got there in 1860; worked with a farmer in Santa Clara, and in February, 1861, was taken with epilep-tic fits, afterward be worked in several places; and finally in May, 1861, had a succession of fits which lasted a couple of days and carried him off.

A MONSTER BIRD .- James Henry' of Mound City, Illinois, on Sunday week shot a new and comparatively unknown bird, on the Kentuckey shore, opposite

bird, on the Kentuckey shore, opposite that city, which is thus described by the Cairo Democrat:

"It is larger than the ostrich, and weighs one hundred and four pounds. The body of this wonderful bird is covered with snow-white down, and its head is of four pounds. a fiery red The wings, of deep black, measured fifteen feet from tip to tip, and the bill, of a yellow color, twenty-four inches. Its legs are slender and sinewy peagreen in color, and measure forty-eight inches in length. One of the feet resem-bles that of a duck, and the other that of bles that of a duck, and the other that of a turkey. Mr Henry shot it at a distance of one hundred yards, from the topmost branch of a dead tree, where it had perched preying upon a fallsizd sheep that it had carried from the ground. This strange species of bird, which is said to have existed extensively during the days of the mastodon, is almost entirely extinct—the last one having been seen in the state of last one having been seen in the state of New York during the year 1812. Potter has it on exhibition in his office at Mound City. Its flight across the town and river was witnessed by hundreds of citizens."

BRITISH INDIA.—This country is fully de-scribed in a bine book, or parliamentary pub-lication of some 50 pages, recently published. This official statistical abstract of the census furnishes a complete summary of the condi-tion of India in 1806, and its progress since

The area of British india is 647,262 sqr The area of British india is 647,292 square miles, and the population 145,885,789; of the the native States the area is 506,709 square miles, and the population 47,909,199; of the native or Indian States under French government, 188 square miles, with a population of 302,887; under Fortuguese government, 1066 square miles, with 313,302 square miles, with a population of 123,5326 square miles, with a population of 123,613,187. The population of 123,613,187. The population of 123,613,187. The population of 182,613,187. The population of Laleutta, according to the census of 1866, was 577,524; of Bombay, 1864, 515,562; of Madras, in 1863, 427,771. The grose amount of the public expenditure of British India has increased from 8153,044,375, in the financial year 1856-57, to \$256,660,510 1865-66. In seven of the ten years there was a deficiency; and year 1856-67, to \$296,000,510 1865-60. In seven of the ten years there was a deficiency; and the public debt advanced from \$297,000,845 to \$491,908,355. All the principal sources of public revenue have increased largely in productiveness. Land revenue, from \$88,-610,550 in 1857, to \$102,300,485 in 1806; optum from \$25,012,000 to \$42,591,320; salt, from \$13,437,870 to \$28,710,745; excise, from \$7,494,520 to \$13,062,780; stamps, from \$3,110,825 to \$8,973,160; criptute, from \$2,520,150 to \$3,548,160. A table of the principal items of expenditure is not furnished, but the expenditures on the public works are stated to have of the beds literally blistered over with mushrooms. There is one exception; on half of the bed and for about ten feet long the little mushrooms have appeared and are appearing, but they never get so large as the pea stage, and then shrivel away, "bewitched" as it were. At least, such was the inference to be drawn from the cultivator's expressions about it. He gravely attributed it to a ridiculonaly superstitious cause, which is better not mentioned here. Generally the mushrooms

Si32,785,505, and of cotion goods, from \$34,706,785 to \$59,246,070. The exports increased in the ten years mentioned from \$132,050,285 to \$177,586,045; of opinm from \$85,283,130 to \$51,717,586,045; of opinm from \$85,283,130 to \$54,546,510. The enigrants from British India were 12,555 in 1850, 7, 27,770 in 1855-6, two-thirds of them bound for Mauritins. At the end of 1856, \$259,283,500 had been expended on railways. In the year ending with June, 1850, 3,452 miles were open, and 10,120,910 paseengers were conveyed; the year's receipts were \$43,006, 180, and the working expenses \$11,129,755; 13,390 miles of Government telegraph lines were then open the year's receipts amounted to \$564,720; the expenditure for working and maintenance was \$816,900; the expenses of the lines being \$552,940 more than the receipts. In 1857-8, 42,40,950 letters and newspapers were transmitted through the postoffice of British India; in 1857-8, 42,40,950 letters and newspapers were transmitted through the postoffice of British India; in 1857-8, 42,46,500; the expenses of the ilness being \$10,000, with an average strength of 50,941, the deaths from ordinary causes, and 548 by cholera; in 1895, with an average strength of 50,941, the deaths from ordinary causes, which say the propers of the said the propers of the said by cholera 79. In the schools and colleges maintained or aided by Government, the average attendance of pupils was 190,656 in 1857, and 555,317 in 1896; the Government expenpiture \$871,785 in 1838, \$2,200,190 in 1856. These figures give some idea of ten years progress of British India. Philadelephia Ladger.

Nonwegian Customs.—A story is told of

Leager.

Nonwegian Customs.—A story is told of a Hallingdal man who entered a chirch during the performance of Divine service. Walking up the aiste of the church, he stood a moment in front of the communion-table, and then, turning a sometsuit, he sprang over the communion-table and alighted on the table. The officiating clergyman, who was renowned for his great strength, seized the offender by the neck and hurled him back again among the people, where he remained for some time meansible. We once witnessed a remarkable feat performed by a soldier, a Hallingdal man, in the garrison in Christian. A brother soldier held up his cap as high in the air, as he could, and then the Hallingdal man, taking a sudden leap, knocked the cap out of the other with his right foot. The men of Hallingdal are said to have a strange and barbarous custom when in drink. Being well primed with finkel, they draw their short knives, and pointing them at each other, they inquire in an amicable way, "How far will you go?" A curtain portion by each knife is then measured off on each side, and the remainder of the blades are carefully bound round with cloth, so that the knives cannot penetrate beyond a certain distance. All present then set to work, and stab and shash each other in all directions. Sometimes these encounters end fatally, but a little blood-letting does none of the parties any harm. It may be asked if these strange combats arise from a natural taste for shedding blood. It is not to be so, but the custom has been handed down from father to sor for many generations, and that any Hallingdal man refusing to fight when challenged would be branded as a coward.

SUGAR & MOLASSES. THOMAS SPENCER PLANTATION HILO, H. I. Sugar and Molasses.

YROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

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Sale in quantities to suit purcha C. BREWER & CO.,

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Coffice, all by CLEGHORN

SADDLES, Bridles

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the matter of the proof of the will of Richard Benson Neville, formesty of Honolulu, Island of Oahn, and latterly of Koon, Island of Hawaii, late deceased.

and of Hawaii, late deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable Affred S. Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court, by A. S. Cleghern, one of the Exceptors named in the will, for probate of the will of Richard Honora Neville, aforesaid, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concorn, that THURSDAY, the 5th day of Nevember next; at 10 o'clock in the formoon, is a day and hour appointed for the hearing proof of said will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

WM, HUMPHREYS,

WM. HUMPHREYS, Deputy Clark Supreme Court. Court House, Oct. 20, 1988.—41-2;

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

William M. Wilber, vs. Phoebe T. Wilber. WHEREAS, the Complainant in the above entitled cause has filed a petition unto the Hon James W. Austin, Justine tition unto the Hon James W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, praying for a decree of divorce from his wife, the defendant aforeand, on the ground of willful desertion without cause, of the said defendant, for three successive years. Now this is to notify the said Phoebe T. Wilber to appear before the Hon. James W. Austin at his chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 19 o'clock, A. M., at which time will be heard the petition aforesaid.

WM. HUMPHREYS.

Deputy Clark Supreme Court.

Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. Honolulu, Sept. 9, 1868.—35-4m

Supreme Court--- In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Mary Goldstone (formerly Mary Miller) of Honolulu, late deceased.

Proper Application having been made to the Honorable Eliaba II. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Onldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, for an examination of his accounts and discharge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court awarding the Real Estate to himself, in default of other horse appearing to claim any part. And the Court having ordered that due public notice of this application be made in the Hawarian Gararra for the space of six months, therefore be it known to all parties concerned, such as creditors and next of kin, that this matter, with all objections theretor, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulo, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. x.

39-60: L. McCULLLY, Clerk.

In the Supreme Court Of the Hawaiian Islands-Oahn, s.s.

Catherine McGuire, Complainant, vs. Alexander McGuire, Defendant.

Action brought before the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, upon petition this day filed in the Supreme Court of the Hawalian Islands.

SUMMONS to Alexander McGuire, POR SUMMONS to Alexander McGuire, Defendant, greating: You are hereby suinmoned by order of the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by he and appear before the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the City of Honelds, Island of Oahn, on WHDNESDAY, the lith day of DRCEMBER, A. D. 1868, to show cause why catherine Meetuire, Compassinant, should not recover a judgment and decree of this Honorable Court divorcing her the said Complainant from the bonds of matrimery now existing between her and the said Defendant, on the grounds of willful describen and adultery, all which is fully set forth in the petition alled in this cause. And you are hereby notified that if you fall to appear and file an answer to the said Complainant will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded.

Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice (b. a.) of the Supreme Court at Honelulu, this Sth day of June, 1869, 20-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

In the Supreme Court Of the Hawaiian Islands-Oahu, s.s.

Mary Anne Basimis, Complainant, vs. Jose Basimis, Defeedant.

Antion brought before the Homorabie Elisha II. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers, upon petition this day fied in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Lilands.

SUMMONS to Jose Busimis, Defendant, greeting: You are beeeby sum-CUMMONS to Jose Basimis, Defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned by order of the Hon. Rlisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Sourt, to be and appear before the said Chief Justice at his Chambers, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Chan, on MONDAY, the 4th day of JANUA-RY next, to show course why Mary Anne Basimis, Complainant, should not recover a judgment and decree of this Hollorable Court, divorting her, the said Complainant, from the honds of matrimany now existing between her and the said Defendant on the grounds of willful describen, without cause, for seven soccessive yours past, and which is fully set forth in the petition flied in this cause. And you are hereby notified that if for fail to appear and file an answer to the said patition as above required, the raid Complainant will apply to this Court for the relist therein demanded. Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice [L. s.] of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 31st day of August, 1868.

R. H. Stanley, Esq., Attorney for Complainant.

Honolulu, Aug. Jl, 1848. 33-4m

FIRE-WOOD.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FUR-N nish Fire-Wood of the Best Quality-Ohia, Koa, sid Nensless—at our Landing near Hilo Bay, in quantities to suit. HITCHCOCK & CASTLE.

For further particulars, enquire of Castan a Cooun, Agents.

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48 14-95 tons register, sopper and copper-fast tened, now sunning between this Port and Hillo, having just been put in a thorough state of repair and furnished with a competer set of New Sails, Gear, Ground Tackle, etc., is now offered for sale. For particulars, apply to L. L. TORRERY.

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